### CONGRESS AND COMMERCE.

A LETTER FROM THE HON, JOHN JAY. THE RELATIONS OF GOVERNMENT TO AMERICAN SHIPPING INTERESTS-WHAT THE PROPLE EX-

PECT CONGRESS TO DO. To the Editor of The Tribune.

SIR: The Shipping bill, as passed by the House, suggests a doubt as to the astute members of Congress who forget neither the late elections nor the approaching scrutiny of the Presidential contest, whether they quite appreciate the broad National light in which the subject of our ocean shipping is viewed by the most intelligent and observant citizens. Do they clearly understand that a large class of the American people, disappointed and displeased at the seeming incapacity of the Government at Washington to cope with the rival policy of England, desire the adoption of a wisely considered and far-reaching policy for the immediate revival of the American Commercial Marine, with a fair proportion of the postal service, and at least our olden

Historically, there would seem to be good reason for the popular dissatisfaction on this point. If in the early part of the century, with the disadvantages of youth, inshare of the carrying trade ? experience and sleuder resources, we could hold our own against the wealth and power and ripe sagacity of Great Britain, why should the Republic now, in all the pride of its strength and affluence, be compelled to play the ignoble and humiliating part to which she is to-day subjected, and which has been so long accepted with unresisting meckness i English authorities attest the diguits and influence of the commercial position from which we have been displaced. Mr. Rogch, in his interesting paper in The International, gave quota-tions which confirmed the remarks of Yeates, that "the commerce of the world seemed passing into American ands." The London Times could say of the Republic "Her starred flag is now conspicuous in every sea, and will soon defy our thunder;" and Lindsay the historian could write: "Our statesmen saw instinctively that the United States were to become the lead of a powerful and highly commercial nation."

Our citizens recalling these things are naturally asking the Republican leaders: Why, since the Civil War and the flames lighted by the Alabama, have you not adopted a plan to make American ships, despite the efforts of British statesmanship, the carriers of American produce, and American mails, and the promoters in foreign lands of American civilization and American interests? Why have you allowed our foreign commerce, so essential for the helding of old markets and the open ing of new ones for our fast enlarging agricultural and manufacturing industries, to languish and fade before the far-sighted, open-handed, persistent policy of Great Britain, which has been followed by France and Ger many and the lesser Powers until our "starred flag" has almost disappeared from the seas where it was con spicuous?

To that question what can the Republicans say it reply, that will satisfy the reason, the pride and the just aspirations of the American people! They will hardly venture to suggest that the sacrifice of our foreign commerce has been attended by a pitiful economy; at they have saved morey in the Postal Department by letting the American mails be carried in foreign vesvels, which are largely sustained by their own governments; that they have saved again by stinting the pay of our consular service and taxing our slander shipping in a larger sum, while Great Britain expends for her consular service more than six times the amount which the collects from her shipping. Can they safely ask the people to compare the broad, statesmanlike policy of England in spending millions in subsidies and guarantees of dividends, to secure for her empire the carrying trade of the world, and to warn the competitors of other nations that the foreign commerce of England is cherished and protected by the English Government I Can they ask our people to compare that imperial policy and its magnificent reward with a pairry economy and its melancholy results ! In view too of the hundreds of millions involved in the

Arrears of Pensions bill, and the River and Harbor bill, with their suspected and proven swindles, and the open, wilful and corrupt extravagance in so many depart-

ments of the Government, it may be prudent for Republicans on a great question of National importance to use the argument of economy with reserve.

Nor will any theoretical reasoning based on the alleged fallacies of free ships on the one hand, or of National subsidies on the other, avail to avoid the practical question: Why have you permitted—why are you permitting the Republic to lose her fair share of the carrying trade and postal service, and all of the immeasurable advantages which they would bring to American industries I Nor can they say plainly: Out of the matter; for the people perfectly understand the constitutional power of Congress on this subject and Washington's advice that Congress should afford "such encouragement to our own partiagion as will render commerce and agriculture less dependent on forcign bottoms." Urg ant suggestions as will render commerce and agriculture less dependent on forcign bottoms." Urg ant suggestion of a similar character have come from defferson and Madisson, and the most eminent statemen of bottoms." Urg ant suggestion as will render commerce and agriculture less dependent on forcign bottoms." Urg ant suggestion of a similar character have come from defferson and madisson, and the most eminent statemen of bottoms." Urg ant suggestion to build up a steam marine and was liberally assisting the Congress was called on to assist of the property followed and the church stated the principle that Congress is bound to sustain our foreign commerce, any agreed the force of the property followed and the church stated the principle that Congress is bound to sustain our foreign commerce, any one while the church stated the constitution of the Republicance of the Republi

they were paradical interests and losing eight of that forgetting American interests and along eight of that greatness and grandeau which attaches to the American Government."

Our recent experience, when we were suffering from a glut of domestic manufactures and a lack of foreign markets, taught us to appreciate more clearly than ever the increasing value of a commercial marine to the great industries of the nation, and the insufficiency of our may has brought into prominence the importance of merchant ships properly built and equipped, as an addition to the navy in a sudden energeacy.

A comparison, too, of the foreign trade of England with that of the United States, and the case with which with that of the United States, and the case with which whe has opined for her manufactures markets in South America and in the East, and a cour very doors in Mexico and Central America, show the practical wisdom of the English Government in making the most liberal expenditure for its commercial marine, and the ruinous economy of our own in leaving its foreign shipping to care for itself, against Governmental competition, and adding to it difficulties, vexations, impositions and obstructions.

Every intelligent citizen can understand Mr. Crawford's declaration in Parliament when he said: "Wherever postal communication has been extended the ommerce has invariably been attracted; in fact, the conveyance of the mails has proved a most efficient agency for increasing our trade in all parts of the world." Equally clear was the statement of Sir Charles Wood: "There can be no doubt that increased postal communication implies increasing relations, increased commerces, increased investment of English capital, and from all those sources the wealth and properity of England are greatly increased."

In this view the re-establishment of our commercial marine is a broad National question, touching American agriculture, manufactures and commerce, and concerning the wealth and power, and with the right to use them as occasion may require,

no matter waere or by whom they may be built, and with privileges and contracts awarded by competition, in a way to avoid all saspicion of jobbery or extravagance.

The Republican party entered upon the late elections heavily handicapped, and its leaders are wisely discarding disreputable. Surdens wich should never have been assumed. The passage of the Civil Service Reform bill was creditable to its supporters of both parties, and it intrusted by the President is faithful and expert commissioners it will assure to them all an honorable remembrance as promoters of the honor and true interests of the centry. The country will equally interests of the centry. The country will equally interests of the centry. The country will equally approve the Government Education bill to meet the alarming revelations made by the late census of the rightful fillierney among American voters; the judicious revision of the tariff with a correction of its numerons and molerable always; the negotiation of commercial treaties for reciprocal benefit and enlargement of exchange, such as that of Coulon with France, which increased enormously the exports of both nations, and that which General Grant is understood to be milking with Mexico; the repeal of the Silver bill, of which the absurdity becomes yearly more manifest, and every honest, determined effort by Congress and the President, to arrest corruption, to stay extravagance, to diminish taxation, with simultaneous efforts in the States to reform the Civil Service and to reorganize the party at an honest basis, abolishing root and branch corrupt primaries and immoral methods. All of these are practical steps in accordance with the demands of the people, and which will help to revive the former devotion of staunch Republicans, and to win the confidence of right staunch Republicans, and to win the confidence of right staunch Republicans, and to win the confidence of right staunch Republicans in confidence of right staunch Republicans, and to win the confidence of right staunch the confid New-York, January 17, 1883.

# SPECIAL TEACHERS IN THE SCHOOLS.

To the Editor of The Tribune.

humane and Christian act. Look back at the condition of our common schools some thirty years ago, when the New-York Free College and the New-York Normal College exerted no visible influence upon the fountainheads of the system, the primary and grammar schools. Then the graduates of the grammar schools were prepared for their situations under the experienced eye of principals who watched the progress of their young eachers with all the affection and tender interest which long years of association naturally engendered. The special teachers were appointed to supplement the course of study required by the Board of Education, and the principals, vice-principals and senior teachers now serving certainly do know and are willing to bear testimony that the course then pursued was in no respect inferior to the

one now in vogue.

The great city of New-York cannot afford to be behind any American city in its provisions for the educational wants of the young. Its location, its commercial advautages, its wealth and its extended influence throughout the Union forbid its occupying a position less exalted in this respect than that of Boston, Philadelpha, Cincin nati, St. Louis and other smaller cities. Doubtless this idea suggested in former years the establishment of primary and grammar departments of the system, as well as the founding in later years of the Free and well as the founding in later years of the Free and Normal Colleges. But in no part of the system are the reforms and improvements more marked than in the primary departments. Here, indeed, is successfully begun the practice of those methods of instruction in numbers, language, color, form, mosic, and the first principles of art, which gradually prepare the pupil for advancement in the grammar and collegiate courses. These methods and results, however, are by no means due to the immediate and direct teaching of the graduates of the colleges. Far from it. The innocent yet interesting young lady graduates of the Normal College require from three to five years' practice, under intelligent and disciplined principals, befare they can make their mark, either in the regular curriculum of studies, or in the special branches, under teachers of acknowledged experience and ability. The testimony from principals, special teachers and the graduates themselves upon this point in the controversy is abundant and convincing. Those presidents of institutions, superintendents and commissioners of education, therefore, who handed the special branches, will do well to dismiss the defusion from their minds that the novices of tax colleges are fully equal to impart the required instruction in the special branches. It is a rare exception, indeed, to find even in the grammar departments, one so fully equipped in the necessary knowledge of any one of the special branches. It is a rare exception, indeed, to find even in the grammar departments, one so fully equipped in the necessary knowledge of fany one of the special branches that he or she would feel competent to assume a position of complete responsibility in teaching it.

I speak more for the air and science of music, to which I have devoted my whole life. It is to me a painful thought that men like Stephen A. Walker, William Wood and thomas Hunter are entirely void of any car or love for music. Yet with this acknowledged fact of their imperfect human organization, I would not consi Normal Colleges. But in no part of the system are the

No. 98 Lee-are., Brooklyn, Feb. 3, 1883.

THE TENTH YEAR OF HIS RECTORSHIP.

The morning services in the Protestant Episcopal Church of the Messiah, at Greene and Clermont-aves., Brooklyn, were more than usually interesting yesterday, the day being the tenth anniversary of the connection of the present rector, the Rev. Charles R. Baker, with the church.

The church has recently received a number of interest, ing gifts. A memorial window to the Rev. Richard B. Duane, the previous rector, a grandson of Benjamin Franklie, was placed in like chapel last Christmas. The chancel picture, a copy of Bouguereau's " Adoration, owned by George I. Scney, was put in last summer. The brass medalion representing Rubens's picture of Christ's descent from the cross, was presented to the church last summer as a memorial of the first rector, Mr. Newman, at a cost of \$3,300 A set of elaborately embroidered altar cloths and lester bangings, which were used last Christmas for the first Another set was presented by Admiral Clitz, con mander of the Chinese squadron, last Sunday. They were made in China, and are embroidered in variou

The Rev. George Stuart Baker, of St. Luke's Hospital in this city; the Rev. Charles Wenman, the Rev. Dr. J. B Campbell, the Rev. Professor Marvin and the Rev. Mr

and the treasurer kept no account. The Rev. Dr. Dunne, the fifts pastor, saved the church wasen the rerais came. Then came the pastorate the tenth anniversary of which was celebrated pesterday. At its beginning the number of pewhoders was twenty-three. The debt at its greatest was about \$45,000. The church

## TRUTH IN SPEECH AND BEHAVIOR.

At the Presbyterian Memorial Church, at Madkon-ave, and Fifty-third-st., the pastor, the Bev. Dr. Charles S. Robinson, preached last evening to large nadience. His text was Acts v., 5; "And Anantas hearing these words fell down, and gave up the ghost and great fear came on all them that heard these things. Dr. Robinson spoke in part as follows:

nearing these works zero down, and gave at the gasen; and great fear came on all them that heard these things."

Dr. Robinson spoke in part as follows:

It might have been expected that our former discussion of a question, so far reaching and practical as that concerning truth in speech and behavior, would start some few other inquires. Especially the one matter of husmess life would demand an investigation. I was informed once that a had in a Sanday-school was told by his tencher, who was an ordained officer in the church, that it was impossible for any one to act precisely on the square nowadays, for one could not thus meet the competition and live, but it was not wrong to prevarient slightly in trade, because really nobody was deceived by it; nobody expected his tea would hold out so mutch to the che is, nail-sits and tron chippings always went into the keg with the mails; coul nust be well to keep down the dust in delivery; and a piece of cotton goods with the marked number of yards in it would be a thing never heard of except among the fanatics who had just deeded to take the benefit of the Eankrupt act. The deacon insisted that this was not wrong, for every-body understood it.

All I could say in reply was that the churches generally nad to put up their boards of deacons in precisely the way he described; there was no other; and if the packages did not hold out according to the title, there seemed no sort of help for it in the precent order of things. Then I added that there was nothers and if the packages did not hold out according to the title, there seemed no sort of help for it in the procent order of things. Then I added that there was not there a home into on unto the Lord; and a false balance is not good. Such words as these would appear to unimate that solomon himself had ja most contemptaous notion of a business man who did not tell the truth with his tongue, his sailes and his yard-stick, and that one who was take in the ways of dealing he practised which he customers was to be considered an abo

# MR. TALMAGE'S IDEA OF HEAVEN.

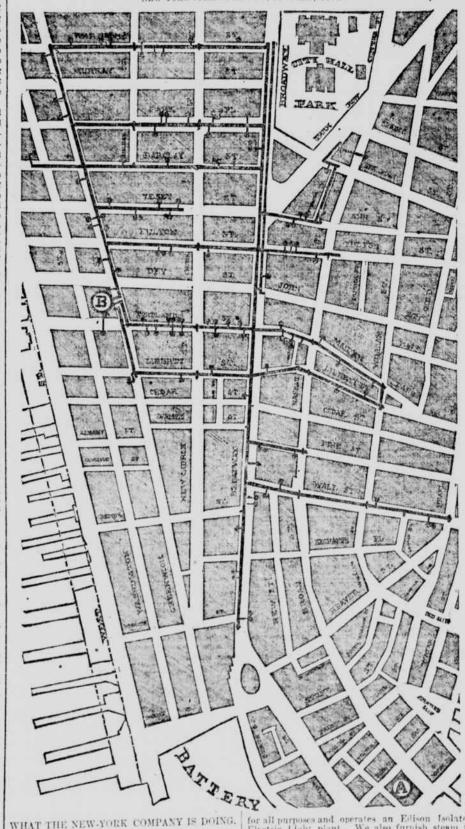
"I wish that to-day I could take heaven from out of the list of intaugibles and make it appear to you as it really is-the great fact of history, the depot of the ages, the grand parlor of all God's universe," said the ages, the grand parlor of all God's universe," said the opening of his morning sermon. The description of neaven given in Reveiation vii, verse 29 and 10, he explained, represented heaven on a great holiday. It is impossible, he said, to come in contact with anything beautiful in art or religion without belong profited and elevated by it. Much of his mental life he dated from the time he first saw one of the works of the old masters in Edinburgh, Scotland. To the present moment he felt thrilled by Jenny Lind's concert which he heard at Castle Garden when he was a boy. The speaker did not feel like accepting Dr. Dix's idea, that the inhabitants of heaven would spend their time in studying arithmetic and the higher mathematics, but preferred the statement that life there was passed in singing flower songs, and water songs, and sentimental songs, all to the glory of Christ. It the kingdom of heaven could be dissolved and the inhabitants should vote on the form of government, Christ would be unanimously elected president of the NEW Christ. the ages, the grand parlor of all God's universe," said

## MR. NEWTON ON CHARITY.

The Rev. R. Heber Newton preached yesterday morning from the text: "And now abideth these three, faith, hope and cuarity; but the greatest of these is bundred teachers who were dismissed in midwinter from the New-York common schools—on Wednesday devening last, to offer a few reflections upon that highly

### STEAM IN THE STREETS.

OPERATIONS OF THE NEW-YORK STEAM COMPANY. MAP SHOWING THE LOCATIONS OF THE MAINS AND SERVICES AND STATIONS "A" AND "B" OF THE NEW-YORK STEAM COMPANY, JANUARY, 1883.



22 Cortlandt-st. In answer to inquiries Mr. Emery said: "We have suffered a great wrong because of the operations of the American Heating and Power Company. The explesions of steam pipes and Power Company. The explesions of steam pipes and Power Company. The explosions of steam pipes and gas, the stenches arising from petroleum-lamp-black and crossoted lumber, distilled out by the steam leaks and the frequent reopening of the streets to make repairs, have all been confined to that company. Nothing of the kind hastaken place with us, yet the public do not fully understand these facts. The New-York Steam Company is furnishing steam to 120 different consumers, and gives uishing steam to 120 different consumers, and gives entire satisfaction. It is no experiment. We have demonstrated to the gratification of all our consumers that our district system of supplying steam for heating and power purposes is a complete suc-

"Have you been obliged at any time to turn the steam off from your pipes?"

"No. The engineering work of the New-York Steam Company was started in 1880, but pipe work was not begun until August, 1881, giving ample time to mature our plans. Steam was turned on in April, 1882, and since that time the ares at the boiler-house have not been out. The mains have been filled with steam as rapidly as they were extended, and a pressure of from seventy to eighty pounds maintained in them continuously day and night. On the other hand the American Heating and Power Company, which began operations last year, has suffered from numerous explosions and other disasters and has been obliged to turn off its supply of steam altogether. The public complaints have arisen entirely from the operations of that company. It is only fair to the public and justice to ourselves that these facts should be made known."

"Am I to understand that the troubles and the complaints of explosions and leaks of steam are in no way connected with your company?

"Yes. Our difficulties from the first have been of the most trifling character. In fact, by comparison, practically all the difficulties have arisen with the work of the American Heating and Power Company.

The street work of the New-York Steam Company has been done with great care upon plans thoroughly tested before they were carried out in the streets. Our patented system of pipes does away with the slip-joints used in other steam pipes and gives such flexibility to the pipes that the a rains due to expansion and contraction by variations of temperature and the settlement of the soil cannot cause leaks or the other difficulties with which the public are so familiar from the operations of the rival company. We do not use manholes at our expansion joints-we have no use for them-consequently there is no danger from the collection of gas. Having no slip-joints, our pipes do not require attention. The pipes are protected from the radiation of heat by a packing of mineral (slag) wool in a water-tight conduit of brick. None of the materials used produce any odor under the high temperatures to which they are subjected. We do not use lamp black, prepared tan bark, or creosoted boards, which have been the cause of complaint to the Board of Health from their use by the other com-"How far do the operations of your company

WHAT THE NEW-YORK COMPANY IS DOING.
REASONS FOR THE SATISFACTION SHOWN BY HIS
CUSTOMERS—A TALK WITH SUPERINTENDENT
EWERY.

The frequent explosions of steam and gas in the
lower part of the city and the general upturning of
the streets there by one of the steam-heating compalies have been the cause of a great deal of complaint in the newspapers and among citzens generally. The blame for this has fallen alike on two
companies in operation there, but with great injustice. In order to get at the real facts in the case
a TRIBUNE reporter on Saturday called upon Charies
E. Emery, the engineer and superintendent of the
New-York Steam Company, at the general office, No22 Cortlandt-st. In answer to inquiries Mr. Emery

"Are you extending your pines now?"

## PROTECTION AND LABOR.

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THE TARIFF SECURES GO D WAGES.

From the Polandelphia Press.

The letters of Mr. Robert P. Porter, late secretary of the Tariff Commission, now being published in The New York Krintene, throw a strong blast on the condition of the laboring class in Great Britain, which is every perfuent to the present tariff arination in this country. We are of those who believe that it is for the best interests of the country that workingmen should be well paid for their labor, and see no other way to secure this in the industries which are subject to foreign competition to an by a protective tariff. We are occasionally met with the ascertion that wazes, considered as a purchasing power, are as high in Great Britain as in the funited states. This is more easily secreted than refused a terminational allows the second three controls of the protected in the second to be the tens of thousands of Britain working in the labor to better their condition by seeking employment in the protected industries of America. In the classos simpy area for the refusion which are weekly wages of the skilled working to be \$3.25, while the ordinary laborer can obtain but \$2.50. With this week be is used to drag out an extense, but not to lead the life of a self-respecting and respected citized. The British manufacturer views the American tariff with inveterate hortility. It robe him of part of a highly profitable market, and he cannot abuse this "Chinese Wail" too much.

FALLACIOUS REASONING.

From The New York Protections.

The efforts of the anti-protection press are now corrected toward showing that wages in protected industries are now lower than they previously were, and to argoing from that statement that protection does not enhance wages. The entire unfairness of this reasoning in comes apparent on a moment's examination. To have any force whatever the comparison should be made with times and places in which protection did not obtain while other conditions were equal. Any such intreduced the condition of the conditions have the showing that protection does emissive wages, as ex-Commissioner Porter's letters to The New-York Thirdens, clearly prove. The decline in American wages in certain industries, as compared with previous years under the same neither increased nor diminished, but to other causes, such as sharp competition, ever production, slack demand, and, by no means the least, the very existence of anti-protection agitation in the country. To change to protection used results arising from usanits on protection is an audacity of controversy which would soarcely be expected even from the unexpressed for the test of the work of the protection what protection is an audacity of controversy which would soarcely be expected even.

other falsehood to aid the foreign interests that subsidize it in the warfare against American prosperity.

AN ANTI TARIFF GROWL.

From The Boston Transcript.

There are signs of a political afterapt to stampede the growing public sentiment against subsidizing favored manufactures at the expense of the great body of buyers and users of the manufactured articles. A vigorous hand at the organ appears in The New-York Transcript, which has also sent young Mr. Porter, who occupied a very curious and suspicious position on the late Tariff Commission, into the most dismat and distressful manufacturing districts of Scotland and England to write back here heartreading pictures of the "pauper lator" of those dark and unhappy lands, of course it is agued that free trade has done it all, though it does not appear how the Scotland and be controlled to the cast of their sugar and everything made of wool or from that they wore or used, as is the case with the laborer in this country. While they can get hats and coats for half want protection makes then cost in this country, and everything else at the cheapest cost for which it can be made or grown anywhere in the world, these pauper laborers would not nail a protective tariff as any relief. Protectionists and manufacturers know better in this latitude than to attempt any such scare. The Massachusetts Senators do not represent the contemporary sentiment of their constituents, only a transitional and discarded error once prevailing, out now abandomed by the most infelligent New-England manufacturers. Our manufacturer to-day recognizes the hopelessness of the suringle with boby fixed subsides entering into the cost of all he would work with. He sees that the system offers a premium on rapacity and rascally sad renders him helpiess in the concetition for the world's trade. Every New-England impulse bids him shake his industry free, so as to let him fight his own battle on his own merits.

CHEAP LABOR AND CHEAP SHIPS.

From The Cincinnal Commercial Gasette. "How far do the operations of your company "How far do the operations of your company "We have at present about four miles of street mains located in a district about one and one-quarter miles in diameter, south of Chambers-st., and between Washington-st. on the west and Pearl-st. on the cast, as shown by this map. [See above.] The present supply of steam is generated at station B of the company in Greenwich-st., near Cortiandt, which is easily distinguished by its large chimney. When the building is completed it will contain sixty-four hollers of 250 horse-power each, making a total of 16,000 horse-power, and consuming altogether 750 tons of coal a day."

"Who are some of your prominent consumers?"

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"The Bank of New-York in Wall-st., the Chatham National, the National Broadway Bank, the North Eiver Bank in Greenwich-st., The Commercial Advertiser, The World, The Courrier des Etata-Unis, Smith & McNell's Hotel, Nash & Croos's restaurant, the Continental Insurance Company, the down-lown station of the United States Illuminating Company, which uses the apparatus of the United States Electric Light Company, and the Light Company, and the capaciton of the New-York Thrustxe has given at the chapet cost for which it was prefect, and everything else at the chapete cost for which it he world, these paper labores would not all a protective tail as any rehet, which is an all and the world and the world and the world and the protection and the verything else at the chapete cost for whole everything else at the chapete cost for whole everything else at the chapete cost for whole and the world and the verything else at the chapete and the world and the verything else at the chapete and the verything else at the chapete would not all a protective stand everything else at the chapete and the verything else at the chapete and the light of the protection and everything else at the chapete and the light of the protection and the verything e

this country think of working for \$6.25 per week or double that? Yet the average wages of skilled and un-skilled men employed in the great shippards at Dum-barton are \$6.25 per week.

skilled men employed in the great shipyards at Dumbarton are \$6 25 per week.

THE WORKINGMAN SHOULD DEFEND PROTECTION.

From The Indianapolis Journal.

Mr. Robert P. Porier, the statistician and secretary of the late Tariff Commission, is contributing a very interesting series of industrial papers to The New-York Tribune. The last one is dated from Glasgow, in which he makes a showing of the wages paid mechanics there, together with the cost of living. The average annual earning of all the workmen employed in one of the great shipyards of Scotland (including foremen, platers and riveters, and other experienced men) amounted to £62 10s, or \$312 50. The census statistics of the United States for 1830 show that \$12,260,000 was paid out in wages to 21,330 hands employed in abje-building, or about \$600 per annum. It is thus made plain, from these and other trustworthy sources, that the wages paid at home in this industry exceed those of Great Britain by over 100 per cent, for the figures given from America are for building all classes of vessels, walle the Glasgow wages quoted are paid workmen on iron vessels only, to whom the highest wages are paid, more experience and skill being required. This certainly throws considerable light on one reason why England can build ships so cheaply, to say nothing about running them after they are build. Remove the restrictions of the tariff entirety, as the free-traders desire, and tae mechanics of American properly must defend the taxiff. It is the American people's fortress of strength, and properly reformed must be kept up to avert financial disaster and industrial prostration.

WAGES IN GLASGOW AND INDIANA COMPARED.

From The Indianapolits News.

WAGES IN GLASGOW AND INDIANA COMPARED.

From The Indianapolis News.

THE NEW-YORK TRIBLING quotes a Glasgow letter of its special correspondent, R. P. Porter, showing the wages of ship builders on the Clyde, by which it appears, says The Tribose, that 1,176 skilled workingmen received about \$7.50 per week, while 438 maskilled workingmen received less than \$2.50 per week, and it asks., "How would American workmen fancy the British rate of \$1.25 per day for skilled and 41.2-3 cents per day for unskilled labor!" Well, let us see what the American workingmen did get, secording to the census flaures. for unskilled labor i" Well, let us see what the American workingagen did get, according to the census flaures. In Indians the 69,508 hands employed in manufactories received \$21,960,888 wages, which is an average of about \$313 per year to each one, and this is an average of one cent and a fraction over \$6 per week to each person. And he it remarked that of these 69,508 hands, only 3,821 were boys under sixteen or girls under fitteen years or are. Now, if we combine the wages of the skilled and unskilled labor on the Clyde, as The TRIBASE has given them in the proportions of about three to one, we shall find the average wages there to be \$6.25 per week, which is absolutely better than the average weekly wages in It diams, and not far beamd the average weekly whole of this country, while relatively ahead in this, whole of this country, while relatively ahead in this, that the English workman gets the clothes he wears and the tools he works with iree from the exornitant prices b acced on like things here for a bounty to American manufacturers, which our workingmen have to pay.

MR. SAWYER'S SUNDAY NIGHT SERVICES

Charles A. Sawyer, the Evangelist, had a rowded house last evening at Cooper Union, at his regular Sunday night free Gospel service, and many were turned away for lack of seats. The services were simple and brief, instring less than an hour, and the audience did not get to sleep nor grow weary. A trained choir of 150 persons, mostly young men and women, but which included some gray-harred singers, gave material aid to the services. Mr. Sawyer spoke of the need of zoing to a higher power for aid. "I have seen two puspers," said he, "talking to cach other in the street, trying to brace up each other, but what's the use of that; neither has any money and neither can help the other." After the services an "inquiry incetting" was held at the hall, at Nos. 14 and 16 Fourth-ave., which was attended by about 250 persons. Some of these asked for spiritual and some for physical aid. The latter cases are investigated by Secretary Patterson. turned away for lack of seats. The services were simple Patterson.

#### THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE.

Yesterday's issue of THE SUNDAY TRIBUNE WAS replete in all its departmen's with matter of more than ordinary interest. The news of the day, domestic and foreign, was given fully and in graphic form, and there was a large amount of special correspondence, reviews, scientific, religious and lome-tic miscellany, and general literature. Some prominent features were as follows:

Foreign.—The THERUNE'S London cable letter told of political, personal, licerary and art events, and other current topics at the British capital. Other disnateless gave further reports of doings in all parts of the world.

Cavendish and Burks.—Graphic account of fue seemes to the Dublin court-room at the Identification of the Cavendish and Burks.—Graphic account of fac scenes the Duclin court-room at the Identification of the Phenix Park assassins.

The Catalonia.—Details of an unfounded alarm concerning the fate of an overduc Cunsard steamship. Washington.—Numerous special and general press dispatches about the Federal officers in this city, the Tariff bill, and other Government topics.

Boston.—Special dispatches about pclitical and financial events.

Cincago.—Special dispatches on legislative and social topics.

copies.
San Francisco.—Special correspondence about a week
of disasters and sensations, official corruption, and

of disasters and sensions, once controlled, and framatic topics.

Railroads.—Reversal of Justice Donobue's decision in the elevated railroad suits by the General Term; and a large amount of miscellaneous railroad news.

Fires.—Thir y families made nomeless in Jersey City, a great oil fire at Cleveland, and various other serious

fires.

The Weacher,—Many inconveniences and accidents caused by ice in this city, and severa stories and blockades in the West with a letter from Professor Wiggins about his predicted storm on Friday next.

Local.—The suicide of John Kenny, real estate transactions, Kings County Pennientiary investigation, the Passion Play, and numerous miscellaneous topics of new in this city and yielnity.

The Week in Society.—Gayeties before Lent in this city and in Washingston. Music and the Drama.—Review of Mary Anderson's

Music and the Drama.—Review of Mary Anderson's performances, and of general stage nows.

Broadway Note-Book.—A Broadway lounger's personal notes and notions on men and taings the country round. New Publications.—Review of Jossau Qainey's Figures of the Part, from the Leaves of Old Journals, Topics at Washington.—Letter from the Enriva's regular correspondent, glying a view of current political and social topics and events at the Sational capital.

Louis Blanc.—Letter from G. W. S., giving a detailed charac eresketch of the great Frenchman as a political leader, and as a writer.

charac er-sketch of the great Freedom and the leader, and as a writer.

Managarat —Leiter from a correspondent of The Teneure describing the physical features of the island, and the people and their enstons.

London toosip.—An Englishman's notes on current English topics, from a Thint Ne correspondent.

Old Memories of an Artist.—Letter from Mr. Frank Bellew to the Thint Ne. giving some picturesque personal reminiscences of G. H. Lewes, Gavarni, and James

Prince and Jew.—A characteristic Russi Mr. E. C. Greuville Marray. The Mission of Johnny Applesced. Euglist Speech and Manners in Germany. The "Amusincress" of the Age. The Felia at Home. Gladstone's Marvellous Frame. The Tracety of an Egyptian Wife. The Missing Link. and Jew .- A characteristic Russian story by

The Missing Line. Home Interests. A Morning in a Cooking-Class, Religious Intelligence. Science for the People.

Leading events of the day may be stated in cor densed summary as follows:

FOREIGN.-The trial of the Irish murderers was

Copies of the paper may still be obtained at the office of THE TRIBUNE or by mail. Price, 5 cents.

## Lectures and Elleetings.

A MERICAN INSTITUTE.—Annual election A for officers trustees and managers of the Fair will build on THURSDAY. February 8, 1883, at its rooms in the cooper Union. Polls will be opened at 10 o'clock a.m. and closed at 8 o'clock p. m. NATHAN C. ELY, President. CHARLES MCK. LOOSEIR, Secretary.

CHARLES McK. LOOSER, Secretary.

FRANCIS SEYMOUR HADEN will lecture by invitation on the principles and practice of At CHICKERING HALL, MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5 and THURSDAY, FEBRUARY 8, at 8:15p. m. Tickets may be had by 8:0 BSCRIPTION ONLY, at Messrs, knowler & Co., 5th.ave., cor. 29d.st; Fred'k Keppel, 23 East 16th.st; Wunderlich & Co., 8dS Broadway, and Sabin's Sons, 24 Park place.

NO TICKETS WILL BE SOLD AT THE DOOR.

Amusements.

A RION MASQUERADE BALL.

MADISON SQUARE GARDEN. February 21, 1888.

BOXES WILL BE SOLD MONDAY, FEBRUARY 5, 6
P. M., AT ARION HALL 19 AND 21 ST. MARK'S
PLACE.

EACH APPLICANT CAN ONLY SECURE TWO BOXES AT A TIME. THE FINANCE COMMITTEE. A CADEMY OF MUSIC.

SALVINI PAREWELL. Six Nights and two Matinees, Commencing MONDAY, FEBRUARY 19. Sale of seats will begin Wednesday, February 14, at 9 a m., at Box Office, Academy of Music.

A MERICAN WATER-COLOR SOCIETY. Sixteenth Annual Exhibition. New open at the NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, corner 4th-ave, and 23d-st., from 9 a. m. to 6 p. m., and from 7:30 to 10 p. m. ADMITTANCE 25 - ENTR. Will close SATURDAY, February 24. BLIOU OPERA HOUSE. B'way near 30th-st.

JNO. A. MCCAUL Propretor and Managery
Stephens and Soloman's successful Comic Opera.
VIRGINIA. Characters by Misses Madaline Lucotte,
VIRGINIA. Guthrie, Victoria Reynolds, Neily Howard,
VIRGINIA. Guthrie, Victoria Reynolds, Neily Howard,
VIRGINIA. Campell, Geo, Olmi, &c.
In preparation "Heart and Hand," by Lecoeq. BOOTH'S THEATRE. Great Event. THE CORSICAN BROTHERS, Ending SATUEDAY EVENING, FEB. 10.
Must be withdrawn to give place to the
Third drand Production of the year,
ALEXANDRE DUMAS OREAT PLAY,

MONTE CHRISTO. Commencing MONDAY EVENING, FEB. 12. An Entire New Company,
Mr. JAMES O'NEILL. Miss KATHERINE ROGERS,
Mr. HARRY LEE, Mr. GERALD EYRE,
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Picturesque scenes. Several novel features.

Birch, Hamilton and Backus, Opera House,
SAN FRANCISCO MINSTRELS, Bdway & 29th.st.
MOTHER GOOSE AND THE GOLDEN EGG,
View of Central Fark in a snow Storm.
The Francist Show Ever Concocted.
Matinec Saturday at 2, Seats secured.

CASINO. CROWDED Broadway and 39th-st. Johann Strauss's spectacular opera comique, THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDKERCHIEF, THE QUEEN'S LACE HANDERSON, by the by the McCAULL OPERA COMIQUE COMPANY.

MATINEE SATURDAYAT 2.

Box office at Casho branch office at Brentano's, No. 6

Union Square. No extra charge.

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MONDAY EVENING FOR THE LAST TIME,
SERGE PANINE. TUESDAY, FEB. 6. For a few Nights only

THE SQUIRE, e Original Cast, Scenery, Music, &c. Kate Verity

With the entire Original Cast, Seenery, Music, &c.

Miss ADA REHAN as Kate Verity
VIRGINIA DRAKE as Christie
MAY FIELDING
MY CHARLES FISHER as The Mad Parson
JOHN DREW BY THE SEEN THE MAD FOR THE MYTHOUGH AND THE MY THE

Matinee of "THE SQUIRE" Wednesday at 2.

GERMAN LIEDERKRANZ.
30TH ANNUAL

Academy of Music Monday, February 5, 1983.
Tickets \$10, admitting gentleman and one lady (additional ladnes ticket \$3), can be had, by introduction, of the following gentlemen:

HENRY (ANYEMEYER, 175 Pearl at.

J. HO. 16, Ill Broadway Basement).

FMIL UNGER, 50 Park place.

PAUL, GOEFEL, N. Y. Staatszeltung.
JOHN VON GLAHN, 36 Chambers-st.
LOUIS KAEMMERER 108 Grand-st.

RICHARD ADAMS, 495 Broadway.

CHAS, KLUNDER, 997 Broadway.

H. C. F. KOCH, corner 20th-st. and 6th-ave.

Boxes and Tickets of William Steinway, 111 East 14th-st.;
Constantin Schmidt, 33 Broad-st., and Liederkranz Hall,
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Reserved seats corbinatin circle and balcony), 500:

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In Marsden's New Play
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Evenings at 8. Matiness Weetnesday and Saturday at 2.
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DENMAN THOMPSON as JOSHUA WHITCOMB. ENDERSON'S STANDARD THEATRE.

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VILLIAM HENDERSON. Proprietor and Manager.

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101 LANTHIL.

Reserved scats, \$1: orchestra chairs, \$1:50; Family circle,

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J. K. EMMET AS "FRITZ AMONG THE GYPSIES."
Matthee SATURDAY. No Matthee WEDNESDAY.
February 12, Annon Pond's play. "HER ATON SMENT."

MORNING RECITALS IN FEBRUARY. MR SIDNEY WOOLLETT
has the honor to announce—that—his THIRD COURSE of
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FURP CLUB THEATRE
Will take placeon—the following WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS in FEBRUARY, at 11:20:

will take place on the following WEDNESDAYS and SAT-URDAYS in FERGLARY, at 1130.

SATURDAY, For. 0-HENRY WEDNESDAYS and SAT-WEDNESDAY, For. 14-ELANE, SATURDAY, For. 14-ELANE, WEDNESDAY, For. 14-ELANE, ED. Sale of telests for the COURSE OF SIX, with reserved seat, Så, now progressing at Pond's, 25 Union Square, where programmes can be obtained. Single admissions for this series will be one dollar.

NIBLO'S GARDEN. Reserved seats 50 cents. The KIBALFY BROS' GREAT SPECTACLE, THE BLACK VENUS, WITH THE GRANDEST BALLET VET SEEN. Mathrees Wednesday and Saturday at 2.

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(Philippoteanx's great painting),
PANORAMA BUILDING, 55th-st. and 7th-ave,
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Admission 50 cents children, 25 cents.
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APPEARANCE OF TRAGEDIAN,
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To-night-"William Tell." The sear night-"Montjoye." UNION SQUARE THEATRE.

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Soie Prop. and Manager. MR. LESTER WALLACK.
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SATURDAY MATINEE AT 1:30. THE SILVER KING. "IS AS GOOD AS A LLUTURE BETTER THAN MANY SERMONS TO YOUNG MEN. ["Telegram."

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that those who wish the theatre during the run of
THE SILVER RING:
will favor the management by being in their seats early,
as the initial will rise at
A QUARTER HEFORE ELGHT O'CLOCK.
It is necessary, to a complete understanding of the plot, that
THE WHOLE OF THE FIRST ACT should be witnessed.

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